

Published every Thursday at
TAEWELL, VA.,
—WV—
WILLIAM C. PENOLETON,
Editor and Proprietor.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Republican, one year, cash in advance . . . \$1.00
Subscriptions on time 1.50
Republican and N. Y. Tribune, one year, . . 1.25

ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application.
Correspondence solicited.

The publishers of THE REPUBLICAN are not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents.

THE REPUBLICAN is entered at the Post-office at Tazewell, Virginia, as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1899.

HE WANTS MORE MONEY.

Dangerous demagogue and agitator that he is, Mr. Bryan occasionally opens a loophole through which his selfish and insincere nature shines. In a recent speech he gave utterance to the following remarks:

"Have you not some other interest in this world than money? Is there nothing that touches your heart except money? Is there no sound that is sweet to your ear save the jingling of coin? Is there no color that makes your eye brighter than the glittering yellow? If there is anything else in this world besides money that you love, in the name of that something else I would appeal to you not to sacrifice the whole world to the greed of gain. If you want to pile up money, let me tell you that I am not an enemy of money. I want to see money independent; I want to have more money than I have myself; I want to live in a good house; I want a better house than I have ever been able to live in, but I want you to understand this, that no man in this world can afford to build his house out of his neighbor's money.

Leave merely money to your children, and they may quarrel about it when you are gone. It may be the means of estranging them and making them enemies of each other; and even if it does not, it may take wings in the morning and fly away, and ten years from the day of your death your children may be in need. Yes—and your children's children may be more in need; and you can't tell but that the children of those you rob to-day will rob your children when you are here no longer."

Coming from the lips of some men these sentiments might be considered sincere, though on their face they bear the stamp of insincerity and inconsistency. Coming from Mr. Bryan they are the perfection of political cant and clap-trap. The past few years of Mr. Bryan's life have shown that he seemed to have no other interest in the world but money. He talks about nothing else and nothing seems to touch his heart but money. There is "no sound that is so sweet to his ear as the jingling of coin." From the abundance of the heart he speaks, and as Mr. Bryan makes free silver the burden of his song, we are justified in concluding that nothing touches his heart except silver money, and that there is no color that makes his eye brighter but the glittering white metal.

A few years ago we heard Haskins Hobson, then the leader of the Populist party in Virginia, make a speech. After he had denounced rich men and the money power for about one hour he wound up by saying that he wished he had a million of dollars. So, Mr. Bryan, after preaching the dangers that follow the love of money, confesses that he wants to have more money himself, though he has in the last few years accumulated what would be considered in this section quite a respectable fortune, if we are permitted to judge of its size by the amount of taxes he pays. He wants a better house than he has ever been able to live in, but he does not want to build that house with his neighbor's money. Who are his neighbors? From the extreme solicitude he seems to exercise for all the people, the American public must be his neighbors. The fortune he has already acquired in these three years, without any occupation but that of a political lecturer, must, therefore, have been taken from his neighbors. Mr. Bryan is insincere.

ELSEWHERE on this page we publish an extract from the Portland Oregonian, which gives the expressed sentiments of Stephen A. Douglas on the subject of expansion, as held by him in 1858. At that time Mr. Douglas was one of the greatest leaders of the Democracy, measuring swords with the great Abraham Lincoln for control of Illinois and of the Nation. Mr. Douglas was known as the "Little Giant," and as compared with Mr. Bryan, the present leader of the Democracy, was truly a giant.

THE exports from the United States this year have already passed the billion dollar mark. Those who claimed that the heavy exports of 1898 were caused by the shortage of crops in Europe, and that 1899 would show a great reduction in our export trade with foreign countries, are now shown to be in error. While there has been a heavy reduction in exportation of agricultural products the gain in other lines has been sufficient to bring the export trade up to within a few million dollars of what it was in 1898.

HOW CAN THEY BE REACHED?

Heretofore the legislation, Federal and State, against trusts has been shaped to prevent combinations between firms or pools to advance or maintain prices. The special acts to prevent such combinations have received prompt consideration by the courts. The new kind of trusts or companies that are now being organized are of a different character to those against which legislation has been directed. Now, instead of a number of firms being organized into a trust, a company is formed which buys up all the works it can get engaged in some particular industry, and runs as one new company, owning and controlling all the property it has secured by purchase. Here, in Southwest Virginia, we have an illustration in the Carter Syndicate, known as the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. This company has bought up all the furnaces and mines it could secure and has made an effort to get the others. It has not tried to make any agreement, so far as we are informed, to regulate the price of iron, but it will certainly be in a position to regulate the iron industry in Southwest Virginia.

Can these companies that have obtained control of all the industries in their section, or all of a certain class throughout the country, be reached by anti-trust legislation? They may destroy competition, but it will be by purchase and not by pooling issues. An individual has the right to regulate his own business as he chooses. Will a company have the same right as attaches to the individual. The individual can fix the price at which he sells his products, can the company which has control of any one article of commerce do the same thing? This is a serious question that will have to be treated by future legislation.

FROM present indications the Pacific States are almost solid for expansion.

BRAITHELL's report on the business conditions last week states that prices show a strength unusual at this period, and that the tendency of values is still upward. There is nothing heard now but good reports from all kinds of business. This is hard on the calamity howlers.

We recently heard two Democrats talking, and one of them remarked that he never saw such a business boom as was now coming upon the country. He spoke especially of the iron, lumber and coal industries, and of farming interests also. We wonder if these gentlemen will advocate a change in the industrial policy of our Government in 1900?

THE Memphis Appeal (Dem) says: "Mr. Havemeyer's position seems to be that when the tariff is too high it ought to be lowered, and when it is too low, it ought to be raised." Yes, on sugar.

Two hundred machinists employed by a company in Baltimore have struck for a reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 without a reduction of their wages. Some men are hard to satisfy. If they can't find one cause for complaint they will hunt for another.

THE Richmond Times is very anxious to make a compromise in the ranks of the Virginia Democracy. The Times can easily effect the compromise by abandoning its sound money views and ceasing to advocate honest elections in Virginia. Will the anxiety of the Times for compromise continue to grow until an agreement it reached on the lines we have indicated?

THE Kentucky Democracy after being in a red hot convention for three days, succeeded in making a platform which endorses Bryan for the Presidency, Black burn for the United States, and the infamous Goebel election law, which was built upon the Virginia election law as a model. Of course the platform denounces the policy of the present Administration, decidedly a compliment to Mr. McKinley.

HON. JOHN GOODE has declined to become a candidate for U. S. Senator against Senator Martin. He says he does not wish to embarrass the Reform League by becoming a candidate, but we expect he doesn't wish to tackle the Martin machine.

THE Richmond Times heads an editorial "Is Virginia for Silver?" We suppose the Times means, is the Virginia Democracy for silver? The Times ought to know that Virginia Democrats are for anything that will secure them place and power. We wouldn't be surprised if they would advocate honest elections, if such a position became necessary to win.

A Puzzling Situation.
Indianapolis "News" (Ind.).

The Democrats are seeming to grow more and more certain that a firm stand against trusts is the thing. But how are they going to get up an issue with the Republicans on that score? The Republican platform will doubtless declare just as strongly against trusts as the Democratic

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on our land, known as the J. H. and Ella B. Claire place, on the ridge, west of Pocahontas, Va. Any trespass by driving stock, throwing down fences, opening gates, disturbing fruit, or otherwise will be met by a rigid enforcement of the law.
P. P. DILLON and R. BRYANT.
June, 29th.

WORLD OUR MARKET.

Exports This Year Pass the Billion Mark.

Good crops in all the world in the year 1898-99 will probably make the export figures of the United States for the fiscal year about to end a few million dollars less than those of the banner year 1898. The figures covering the exports during the 11 months ended with May indicate that during this period the total exports are about \$6,000,000, less the those of the corresponding months of the preceding year. While the total for the 12 months will be slightly below those of the unprecedented year 1898, they will be much in excess of any other year. For the 11 months of the year 1899 the total exports are \$1,130,639,572, while in no other year, except in 1898, did the total exports of the 11 months reach the billion-dollar line.

The reduction in exportations is entirely in agricultural products, being nearly \$50,000,000 less than that of last year. In 1898 the crops in all parts of the world, except the United States, were unusually light, and as a consequence the prices realized for farm products exported were much higher than the average for many years. The average price of wheat exported in the present year has been 74 cents per bushel, against 83 cents the corresponding months of last year; flour also shows a reduction in value per barrel, while the average export value of cotton in the present year has been 51 cents per pound, against nearly 6 cents per pound last year.

In quantity, the exports of wheat in the 11 months whose figures are completed was slightly in excess of that of last year, while flour exceeded by more than 2,000,000 barrels the figures of the corresponding months of last year. In corn and oats there has been a decided reduction. In bacon there has been a reduction in quantity of exports, but this is more than made up by an increase in the exportations of hams and fresh pork.

One curious feature in the reduction of our exportations relates to live cattle, in which the exportations of the year are 25 per cent, below those of the corresponding months of 1898, the total being \$24,484,823, against \$32,352,833 last year. In other lines of provisions, however, such as salted beef, tallow, lard, oleomargarine, poultry and milk, there has been an increase of about \$8,000,000 over those of last year, or sufficient to offset the loss in the exportation of live cattle.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that the firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

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DOUGLAS AS AN EXPANSIONIST.

The Great Democrat Suggested the annexation of "the Islands of the Ocean."

From the Portland Oregonian.]

Here is what Stephen A. Douglas said on the subject of expansion at Freeport, Ill., August 27, 1858:

"It is idle to tell me or you that we have territory enough. Our fathers supposed that we had enough when our territory extended to the Mississippi river, but a few years' growth and expansion satisfied them that we needed more, and Louisiana territory, from the west branch of the Mississippi to the British possessions, was acquired. Then we acquired Oregon, then California and New Mexico. We have enough now for the present, but this is a young and growing nation. It swarms as often as a hive of bees, and as new swarms are turned out each year, there must be hives in which they can gather and make their honey. In less than fifteen years, if the same progress that has distinguished this country for the last fifteen years continues, every foot of vacant land between this and the Pacific ocean, owned by the United States, will be occupied. Will you not continue to increase at the end of fifteen years as well as now?"

"I tell you increase and multiply, and expand is the law of this nation's existence. You cannot limit this great republic by mere imaginary lines, saying 'thus far shalt thou go and no farther.' 'Any one of you gentlemen would be foolish to say to a son 12 years old that he is big enough, and must not grow any larger, and in order to prevent his growth put a hoop around him to keep him to his present size. What would be the result? Either the hoop must burst and be rent asunder, or the child must die. So it would be with this great nation."

"With our natural increase, growing with a rapidity unknown in any other part of the globe, with the tide of emigration that is fleeing from despotism in the Old World to seek refuge in our own, there is a constant torrent pouring into this country that requires more land, more territory upon which to settle, and just as our interests and destiny require additional territory in the North, in the South, or on the islands of the ocean, I am for it."

The Achievements of Bailey.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

"I praise God," said Josey Bailey in a speech to the Texans the other day—"I praise God that I have never fallen so low as to allow anyone, even though he be a gallant soldier, to trespass upon the Constitution of my beloved country." Amen! Selah! There now! Is it not about time for the Aunties to quit lamenting that the Constitution is being daily trampled under foot by the imperialists at Washington and the soldiers in the Philippines? J. J. Bailey is neither dead nor sleeping. He has allowed no trespass on the Constitution, and he is still on guard. As long as Bailey has a drop of eloquence to shed we need not put the Republic in a safety vault.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Hoar owns a copy of the famous Aiken Bible which he inherited from his grandfather.

Don Jaime, only son of the Spanish Pretender, Don Carlos, has just won \$100,000 in a lottery.

President McKinley at the last White House reception broke the hand-shaking record by greeting 4816 persons in an hour and forty-five minutes.

A New York friend of General Funston says that before sailing for Manila Mr. Funston said: "I wouldn't go into politics for anything. I am afraid I have no settled ambition at all."

While Benjamin I. Wheeler, now president of California University, was an instructor at Harvard, President Eliot said of him: "He seems to have in him the stuff to make the best college president I know."

Ex-Congressman Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, is writing a book of political reminiscences. He served in the House with Lincoln and was born in the same year with Darwin, Longfellow, Gladstone, Tennyson and Holmes.

THE MODERN JOCKEY.

His Importance, and the Way He Gains It in Modern Sports.

New York "Commercial Advertiser."

The jockey is an important creature. There are plenty of men that can ride horses; there even a respectable number that can race them with judgment; but owing to the custom that has grown up of racing horses under weights they would not have to carry in ordinary work, the number of men that can ride and race horses at the weight called for by the handicapper is very small. In horse racing the thing desired is extreme speed, and evidently with ninety pounds up a horse can do far better than with a hundred and fifty; hence no race horse on the flat is required to carry the weight of an average man. This state of affairs gives to midgits like Tod Sloan and Maher an importance they would have in no other way, and is perhaps nature's way of compensating them for their inferiority in size to the ordinary man.

A really successful jockey, as everyone knows, can almost command his own price. Besides his regular salary, which would pay those of several college professors, he is likely to receive gifts of several times the amount of his salary after any winning race. When an owner has won a small fortune, on a few seconds' work of jockey and horse, he is in an expansive mood, when the world looks large and seems to be mostly in his own pocket. The successful jockey has therefore a chance to earn a competency as well as much short-lived fame, if he be honest—but his honesty, unlike a man's innocence before the law, has to be proved, rather than taken for granted unless disproved. His opportunities and temptations for dishonesty are great, and neither his breeding nor his education usually leads to the greatest moral development.

If an owner after a successful race is willing to give his jockey a good bit of money, a bookmaker before a race, to insure large winnings to himself, is willing to be even more liberal with a jockey open to inducements. And not only jockeys, but starters, can be manipulated so as to alter the results of races. And the more easily that while winning a race is very difficult, losing one is comparatively simple. Horse racing presents a curious circle; it cannot be made to pay without betting; betting leads to all kinds of crookedness, and crookedness kills racing. In England they seem to have outlived our stage of the game where alternate waves of disgust and of reform sweep over racing. In England racing has a social standing it has not attained here. Perhaps the larger leisure class there has led a better and more independent sort of men to take up horse racing, one not in for profit alone, and not to be bullied by those that are.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

It is for Expansion, and Does Not care Who Knows It.

Washington "Star" (Ind.).

The despatch from San Francisco, signed by Senator Perkins and ex-Senator White, tendering to the Government on the part of Southern California "a well organized and thoroughly disciplined regiment of infantry" for service in the Philippines, makes exceedingly agreeable reading. These gentlemen, it is evident, are personally in sympathy with the spirit of the offering, and thereby hang a tale.

No two Senators more earnestly opposed expansion as that question related to the Philippines than Messrs. Perkins and White. The one a Republican and the other a Democrat, they yet stood together against the appearance of the United States as a power in that quarter of the globe. Mr. White, for that matter, had opposed every step that had led up to the problem. But, all the time, the people of California were in favor of American control of the archipelago.

When the time approached for the Senate to vote on the treaty with Spain the California Legislature instructed the two Senators from the State to support the treaty. Mr. Perkins accepted the instructions and obeyed them. Mr. White, who was marked for retirement from office at the close of the Senate's session, disregarded them and held to his individual opinion. The vote on the treaty was close, and Mr. Perkins' support was highly important in the premises.

But that chapter is closed. Messrs. Perkins and White—the one still in office and the other now in private life—look at the matter at this time in the light of the greatly altered circumstances. The Philippine Islands are American territory. American authority there must be asserted and maintained. It is no longer a question of extending American boundaries but of holding the prize of the country. And they, in a way, highly creditable to them as following their former position, range themselves with those who are endeavoring to make complete the American control of the Philippines.

The Matter With Mr. Havemeyer.

Philadelphia Press.]

The American Sugar Refining Company, the Sugar Trust, makes its money on the difference between the cost of raw sugar and the price of refined sugar. Every addition to this difference increases its profits. Every decrease in it lessens its profits. Under the Wilson tariff the yearly average net price of the standard grade of raw sugar (96 degrees centrifugal), the price of granulated or refined sugar and the difference between them per pound in cents was as follows:—

	Raw.	Refined.	Difference.
1894	3.240	4.120	0.880
1895	3.270	4.132	0.862
1896	3.424	4.532	1.108
1897	3.557	4.504	0.946

As will be seen, under the Wilson tariff this gap steadily widened, and every increase must be multiplied by 3,000,000.

CIGARETTES BY BILLIONS.

The Enormous Number Exported From This Country to Asia.

Seattle "Post-Intelligencer."]

An investigation based on the arrival in Tacoma this week of three car loads of cigarettes for trans-shipment to Shanghai and Tokyo on one of the North American Steamship Company's liners brings to light the enormous traffic in this line of luxuries that is being carried on between the United States and nations of the Orient. When the actual figures in car loads of the shipments from the Pacific Coast this year are reduced to pounds, and then to the number of cigarettes in the total, figures are reached that are amazing and almost incalculable.

These three car loads weighed a total of 98,127 pounds, deducting the weight of cases, packages, etc., amounting to 2,453,175 packages, such as are sold in Seattle for 5 and 10 cents each. As each of these contains ten cigarettes, this one shipment includes a total of 24,531,750 cigarettes.

But this single shipment of three cars is in reality a small portion of the traffic in this commodity. As nearly complete as the figures could be gotten yesterday, it appears that since the beginning of the year no less than 198 car loads have been received on the coast, which have been transferred to steamships and taken to the Orient, principally to China and Japan, although the people of the Philippine Islands consume a considerable quantity. The average weight of the contents in cigarettes of these 198 cars was 32,480 pounds, excluding the weight of the cases and packages, making a total of 5,531,040 pounds of cigarettes. On the basis of 250 cigarettes to the pound, which is as nearly the correct average weight as can be estimated, this gives a total of 1,382,760,000 cigarettes. And, strange as it may seem, these figures are somewhat below the average, as the stocks that were rushed into Japan just before the higher tariff law went into effect January 1 have not been consumed. It is considered that the average consumption in Oriental countries of American cigarettes amounts to approximately 600 car loads, 19,488,000 pounds, or 4,872,000,000 in number.

Mr. Stevens, a prominent exporter of Portland, who was in the city yesterday, was doing a little figuring on Oriental business, when he came across some of the foregoing computations, and then he went on to say: "The prospects of this Pacific Coast country to realize an enormous commerce out of the Orient are simply incomprehensible. We are given to thinking big and talking big of the trans-Pacific outlook, but little we do really know of the extent this commerce is bound to assume. We half the time forget that in direct line with the coast live half the people of the world, and that they must do their trading through the Western States of the Union."

"There is a great awakening among those semi-civilized folk, and it is increasing so rapidly that I am not exaggerating the prospects when I prophesy that within ten years the exports of the Pacific coast will be more than equal to those of the entire Atlantic. Those coming customers of ours are a slow people to realize the blessings of civilization, but when they do know what they can get here, their numbers are so great that the extent of their patronage will be so prodigious as to almost pass the ability of statisticians to compute."

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KELLY, VA.

1898. Raw. Refined. ences. 4.235 4.965 0.730

The margin which Mr. Havemeyer had raised to .946 under the Wilson tariff shrank to .730 under the Dingley tariff. This is a difference of .216 of a cent, or a little over a fifth of a cent. All by its lonely self this is not very much to have in your pocket.

But if you are melting 3,000,000,000 pounds of sugar and .216 measures the decreased profit on each pound—then .216, the reduction in the difference between raw and refined under the Wilson and under the Dingley tariffs, amounts to \$6,580,000.

This is two-thirds the dividends paid by the Sugar Trust and one-third the profits, Mr. Theodore F. Havemeyer admitted, the American Sugar Refining Company made. After losing this in passing from a free trade to a protective tariff, and losing also the good sense which departed with Mr. Theodore F. Havemeyer's death, it is natural for Mr. H. O. Havemeyer to discover that the "tariff is the mother of trusts." If it had been as kind a nursing mother to his trust under the Dingley as under the Wilson tariff he would have been silent.

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